IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

General Hooker to Command the Army of the Potomac.

General Franklin and General Sumner Relieved of Their Commands.

BURNSIDE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

One of the Reasons Assigned for the Change.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THE ARMY,

Movements of General Burnside-When He Was Relieved of His Command. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863. Major General Burnside has made arrangements to be

in New York early this week queet, was relieved of the command of the Army of the

ferred the chief command of that army on Major General

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 3 Jan. 26, 1863.

This morning Major General Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Major General Joe Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp

As soon as the change became known throughout the army a considerable number of the superior officers called on General Burnside and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of General Burnside to the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMS OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 9. By direction of the President of the United States, the

Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. nort time that he has directed your movements

has not been fruitful of victory nor any considerable ad-vancement of our line; but it has again de-monstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your de. votion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skilful general who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and

Your general, in taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and ed associates of the Ninth curps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continual success until the robellion is crushed. By command of
Major General BURNSIDE.

LEWS RICKMOND, Acting Adjutant General.

It is understood that Major General Sumner and Major General Franklin have also been relieved of their commands, the right and left grand divisions of the Army of the Potomac, but the name of their successors have not yet been divulged, nor is it known who have been ap-

General Burnside, with most of his late staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New York.

weather is warm and pleasant. The mud is fast drying up.

General Burnside's Departure from the

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Jan. 26, 1863. The publication of General Burnside's Duewell address

to the Army of the Potomac and the announcement of General Hooker's appointment as his successor was from headquarters since Friday night until last evening, willy indicate an early termination of his connection

with the army, still but few supposed it would come quite so soon. As soon as it was known that he had been express their regret at the separation. Although his fish entriotic devotion to the cause and the military cathat it was not from any fault or shortcoming on his the General, who though doubtless rejoiced to be re not but feel regret at parting from his companions and won glorious victories on other fields.

Hocker, and General Burumde's connection with the Army of the Potomac terminated.

Leave of absence for thirty days was given to all the members of his staff and to most of the clerks and om

Bates, Todd and others of the Union arm / Scaxton Bragg, W. W. Mackall, J. A. Early and other not of rebel officers. On the 1st of July, 1837, he was promoted to the second lieutenancy of the First United States artillery, and on the 1st of November, 1838, was further promoted to a first heutenancy in the same regiment. From July 1 to October 3, 1841, he was the adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, and from 1841 to 1848 was the adjutant of his regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico, and was ald-de-camp to Brigadier General Hamer. He was, in May, 1847, brevetted captain for gailant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, which took place on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of September, 1846. His brevet bore the last mentioned date. He was appointed on the staff as assistant a djutant general, with the brevet rank of captain, on the 3d of March, 1847, and in March, 1840, was further brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge, Mexico, his prevet dating from June 11, 1847. In the same month be received another brevet-viz, lientenant colonel-for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. This brevet bore date September 13, 1847. On the 29th of October, 1848, he was appointed a captain of the First artillery, and on the same day vacated his regimental commission, retaining his position in the Ad-jutant General's Department, with brevet of lieutenant

on the 21st of February, 1853, he resigned from the army while in California, where he retired into private life and purchased a tract of land. He then became a farmer in Sonoma, on the Bay of San Francisco. From this employment, when the government made an appropriation for a national road connecting California with Bache to superintend that enterprise. Colonel Bache was then Major of the Topographical Engineer Corps, and was in charge of the appropriation for the carrying out of that work. Colonel Hooker had but just completed this work and returned to his farm when the rebellion broke out.

General Hooker was strongly solicited while in Oregon to allow his name to be used in connection with the the suggestion, but, joining bands with Senator Nesmith, canvassed the whole State with him, and was thus conessedly a main instrument in placing in that body the

As soon as he heard of the attack on Fort Sumter he

left his farm and started for the East. On his arrival at the national capital be was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, with a commission dating from the 17th of May, 1861, his appointment being accredited to the State of California. He at first acted under instruc-State of California. He at first acted under instruc-tions from General Dix, but was afterwards appoint-ed to a separate command under General McClel-lau. He then proceeded to reorganize the two disturbed counties of Maryland-Prince George and Charles-and succeeded admirably, entirely reoccupying those counties and disarming the secessionists without oss of life. His division at this time took military possession of the northern and eastern shores or left ba the Potemac river, and several spirited excursions were made by portions of his command in the neighborhood of Budd's Ferry, Port Tobacco, &c., to the opposite Virginia shore. A portion of these troops afterwards crossed the Potomac, and took possession of the batteries which had short distance into the interior, were finally withdrawn and transferred to the mmediate command of General McClellan, on the peninsula. In the contest at Williams-burg his division bravely stood the brunt of the battle, the men of the Excelsior Brigade actually being mowed down as they stood up in line. At Fair Oaks the men again showed their valor, and the General his fighting qualities. In the various minor contests Hooker took his part, and bravely went through with his share of the seven days' fights, particularly at the battles of Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hills. When McClettan's army was placed under the command of General Pope, we find the names of "Fighting Joe Hooker" and the late General

ral McClellan, in September, 1862, we find General Hooker placed in an important command and moving rapidly upon the energy. At the battle of Antietam he was wounded in the foot. The following report will ex plain the part he took in that important battle :-

plain the part he took in that important battle.—

CENTIEVILLE, Md., Sept. 17, 1892.

Major General McClellas:—
A great battle has been fought, and we are victorious. I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten o'clock this morning, when I was fought with great violence on both sides. The carnage has been awful. I enjy regret that I was not permitted to take part in the operations until they were concluded, for I had counted on either capturing their army or driving them into the Potemac. My wound has been painful, but it is not one that will be likely to lay me up. I was shot through the foot.

J. HOOKER, Brigadier General.

After the battle he was compelled to leave the field, and took up his residence with the family of his clid and in-

took up his residence with the family of his old and inwound. After his recovery he was appointed to the commoval of General Fitz John Porter. He had previously been promoted to the rank of Major General of Volunteers with a commission dating from July 4, 1862. General left among the brigadier generals of the regular army, and General Hocker was appointed to fill the same, with a commission dating from September 20, 1862. On the 12th of November, 1862, General Hooker assumed command of the Fifth army corps, and announced his staff in general order. On the 14th of November the Grand Army the Potomac was divided into three grand divisions each consisting of two corps, with the Eleventh corps acting as a reserve, under General Sigel. General Hooker was then piaced in command of the centre of the Grand Army, embracing the Third and Fifth army corps, respectively under the command of Generals Stoneman and Butterfield. At the battle of Fredericksburg this grand although it was late before they joined in the aght. On Saturday last the President sent in a further nomination with regard to General Hocker, desiring that his commission of Major General of Volunover should date from May 5, 1862, instead of July 4, of the battle of Williamsburg. On the 26th of January, 1863, (yesterday) General Hooker was appointed to the minand of the Army of the Potomac, thereby re-

lieving General Burnside.

Instant the lottomic terminated.

Love of shown for furthy days war given to all the harmone of the harmone of

handsome testimonial in remembrance of his past ser-vices. It is a sword of the finest steel, with beit thickly studded with diamonds, a conduction, with diamonds, a scabbard of solid silver, hea vily and richly mounted with gold. The cost of this mag-nificent swerd will be between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The

nificent swerd will be because inscriptions are as follows:—
MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER,
FROM HIS PELLOW CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCICO,
December 25, 1862.
Williamsburg—Fair Oaks—Gendale—Maivern Hill—Bull
Fun—Germantown—South Mountain—

The whole affair is said to be creditable alike to

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

siguers and the workmen who executed it.

CALLICOT ELECTED SPEAKER

The Speaker Elect Declares Himself a Democrat, and Votes for Republican Candidates for Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Charges of Corruption Made Against the Speaker and an Investigation Demanded.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE QUESTION.

The Revolutionary Developments at the State Capital.

Trouble Between the State and National Government Foreshadowed.

MORE SCENES OF DISORDER.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1863 Many of the leading republicans are endeavoring t take capital out of the movement placing Mr. Murphy in the chair, declaring it outrageous and everything else. They have no good reason to justify them in their views. The election of a temporary chairman, under the circum stauces, is not without precedent. If I correctly remem ber the history of the long and stormy contest for Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington in 1841, John Quincy Adams was, amid just such bedlam as existed here on Saturday, declared ejected temporary chairman, and at first refused to take the chair, but wa the officers of the House and assistant sergeants at arms attempted to prevent those who had Mr. Adams in charge from reaching the Speaker's chair; but they were pushe one side, and Mr. Adams was placed in the Speaker's chair and remained there until R. M. T. Hunter, a State

was not the least particle of justification for the reput All this trouble, snarchy, confusion and binstering would against this Assembly.

It was plainly to be seen this morning long before the The republicans not paired off were all present, and whipped into the traces for Callicot. This made it apparent to every person that the long contest for Speaker was drawing to a close, although many of the democratic leaders were still confident that Callicot could not get a majority. But this class of men little understood the feeling in the Assembly. In point of fact the democrats have elected Mr. Callicot by their filibustering. Had they proceeded to business on the day that Callicot was nominated, and continued to that Callicot was nominated, and keep themselves within the parliamentary rules heep elected Speaker of thi he would have never been elected Speaker of this Mr. Callicot had not at that time been verament asylums for the insane. Under this gentle- nominated is caucus, and a large number of republicans positively refused to support him; but the flibusteri or the democrats, and the stormy and disgraceful session of a week ago Saturday, drove many of those wavering republicans into the support of Callicot, and enabled the republican managers to apply the whip with greater effect and more power, until finally every member was feeling of disgust for the filibustering of the porty. A large number of the best of democratic members exhibited in many their disgust of a portion of their collection, an

Calicot elected, although they would not vote for him themselves.

As soon as the House was called to order this morning Mr. Fridds offered a resolution declaring Mr. Trimmer elected Speaker, and Mr. Cashman (republican) elected Clerk. A point of order was raised that this was in violation of the agreement made on Saturday, measurch as it attanhed to the election of speaker that of Clerk. The Clerk decided that that portion referring to Clerk was in violation of the special order. An appeal was taken from the decision, a vote taken, and the decision of the Clerk sustaining the decision of the Clerk on the ground that they did not desire to place themselves in any position that could be misconstrued as violating the agreement entered into on Saturday.

This subject being disposed of a vote was taken, and Mr. Callicot elected on the first ballot by two majority. The Clerk appointed Messra. Trimmer and Deper to con-

This subject being disposed or a viby two majority fine Clerk appointed Messrs. Trimmer and Depew to conduct Mr. Callicot to the chair. It was announced that Mr. Trimmer was not in the Chamber. Mr. Dean was then appointed but it was sacertained that he too was not of the floor. The Clerk then appointed Lawton Smith some one sang out "I hope Mr. Smith will not act, but he did act, and assisted Mr. Depew in conducting Mr. Callicot to the chair. As soon as Mr. Callicot started from the conducting Mr. Callicot to the chair.

The developments in debate on the resolutions calling for an investigating committee on Mr. Callicol very plainly prove that the bad feeling engendered in the long plainly prove that the bad feeling engendered in the long contest has not been quieted by the election of Speaker. There was considerable bitterness manifested in the debate on these resolutions. Members who opposed them were charged with selling themselves for positions on committees, and charges were made back, until, finally, the galleries hegan to cheer. They were called to order by the Speaker and the cry returned to the Speaker to "fil down." Motions were then made to clear the galleries, when some of those having seate there sanged, "We would like to see you do it." In fact there was considerable excitement existing on the floor of the House buring this state of affairs, and before any vote was taken on the resolutions of investigation, the Assembly adjourned until to-merrow morning, when the subject well be again bre ght up, and no doubt another exciting time will follow.

ALEANY, Jan. 26-11 P. M. Congress Hall into the political Mecca of the State capital.
Pilgrims of all ages and conditions, from the applicants for positions on committees and managers of special pages, are dancing attendance on the new prophet. His

these waiting their turn to see the successful candidate contest for Speaker are now coming to light-develop

Some extraordinary developments in referense to the content for Speaker are now coming to light—developments that not only show that certain republicans are not only responsible for the filibustering that has taken place, but also proving that the detinocratic leaders done what they did to prevent a ballot being taken at the direct and positive appeal of several republican members of the Home. Additional facts will be known in a day or two, and I withhold details for a bull chain of events. Now that the Speaker is elected, prehimary move ments are being made in reference to the United State-Senator. Next thesaday is the day of election. A lively and interesting time is before us.

General Wool has been here to day, and had a lengthy consultation with Governor Seymour in regard to the militia, &c. The interview was a pleasant one to both parties. General Wool has been that his action in reference to the militia was upon his responsibility, and that he had received no instructions from the administration at Washington to pursue that course; and, furthermore, that it was done under a misunderstanding of the real existing state of affairs. He found, in fact, that everything that he desired had been and is being done by Governor Seymour and his adjutant general. The steps that General Wool had really taken, it appears from his explanation, are exaggerated by the reports in some of the New York papers. The knowledge of these facts have somewhat relieved the minds of those who feared a conflict between the State and United States authorities.

The republicans will be morrow present a substitute for the resolution to investigate the charges against Callicot, with a view of preventing the project of investigation.

The signs of the times cheerly indicate that most of the imme for the present will be mice up in dicate that adout adjourning until Monday, to give Mr. Callicot an opportunity to arrange his committees. It is said that one of the radical republican outside managers has the committees already in his pocket. If

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALRANY, Jan. 26, 1863.
The Senate held a session of ten minutes. Nothing of general interest was transacted. Adjourned till eleve

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1863.

The Assembly met at eleven o'clock this morning. nd all parts of the House v

ifr. France, of New York, offered a resolution electing lonel Trimmer Speaker, and Joseph B. Cushman TENTE THE THE STATE OF THE STAT Mr. CHURCH raised the point of order that the resolution

a violation of the agreement adopted yesterday, as it ected a Clerk as well as a Speaker. The CLERK decided the point of order as well taken. Mr. Frans felt bound to appeal from the decision of the erk. He (Mr. Fields) offered the resolution in good faith, rk. He (Mr. Fields) offered the resolution in good faith, in believed that he did not violate the spirit or the er of the agreement that had been mide. The resolu-s looked to the organization of this Assembly, and it that which was cought to be ecomplished. It had n offered after consultation with several republican

dr. Dran thought that the resolution was strictly in

is then the vote was taken, Mr. Kows said that, while he willing to act with he party upon all matters, he idd not violate good faith. He therefore voted to sustate decision.

the decision.

MEMBER-Ob, you will get a good place on the comliters. Annual Series, Lorr, Gillerrie and Freak made niner statements and voted - Aye."

If we want thought the resolution in strict conformity in the agreement made yesterday as it fully carried the organization of the Mouse. He therefore voted in regarding.

negative.

It sumwood was quite confident that the gentleman in New York (Mr. Frields) had not designed to violate a faith or act in the slightest degree in conflict with the studen aloghed yesteriar. He deemed it proper to that he (Mr. Sherwood) had himself been consulted Mr. Frields, and had thought the resolution in order, now, remembering that the House had previously ed to the manner in which the vote should be taken power, he thought that the resolution was not in er.

on Mesers Beswell, Highes, Quackenbush, F. B., Stuart and Taggart.
CLEER appointed Colonel Trummer and Mr. Depew ministre to conduct Mr. Calmost to his seat.
Trummer did not appear.
Threa them mamed Judge Deam.

Menors Postwick and H. Smith were appointed as suc

Merses. Reddington and Trimmer were appointed as such committee.

The organization of the Arrambly being contributed.

Mr. The was C. Figure rose to a questions of privacy, and office is the following premise and regulation—

Whereas, charges have been made against the integrity, honesty and personal finess of I. C. tailest of the sometimes of the second of the se

the election of the Clerk and other orders of the incise, therefore. Resolved. That a committee of five by elected by this dones by balliot, to investigate and charges, and also the legislative acts of 7. °C almost in the Associated 1840, and report thereon to the Hoose, and that the add committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Fostins, in offering the present and papers, and that in plantes to the preparation of a work in the members on the floor, he hoped that no objection would be made to the proposition.

Mr. MATDON, 1779, left Onkero, hep-of that no member of the republican party would be associated by the republicant party would be accounted to be proposition.

Serious charges had been made account the speaker choses by the republicant, and he hoped they would be investigated.

Mr. Lecument rese to the point of or fer that "as the

The Serange roled the point of crown the and said that the results in most leaver.

The Serange ruled the point of crown the laken and said that the results on must be over.

Mr. Finns appealed from the decision of the Spenker and was proceeding to argue that "a question of privilege could not be over." when the Serange withdraw his decision, on the ground that the resolution affected him resembles.

personally.

Mr. Marioon said that the resolution embraced the highest privilege of the House and ought to be adopted atonce. If the charges are true they should be substantiated, and if false they should be publicly disproved.

Mr. Sugan copobjected to the preamble of the resolution as implying that the charges were true. For the purpose of turther consideration, he moved to lay the presumote and resolution on the table.

Mr. Lorrest made the point of order that a question of personal privilege could not hie on the table.

At this time to wereness seymments private secretary appeared and delivered his Annual Message, which was read.

read.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message,

Mr. Pass moved to amend the presuble by inserting
the words "it is alleged," so as to make no positive
charges.

the words "It is alleged," so as to make no positive char, ex.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Fields.

Mr. Librar opposed the resolution, on the ground that as Mr. Callicot was elected Speaker that satisfied the question. He (Mr. Leslie) held that the charges against Mr. Callicot had no been substantated. Mr. Callicot had no been substantated. Mr. Callicot had no to been acceptantated. Mr. Callicot and a perfect right to make an arrangement to support the republican candidate for United States Seasor.

Mr. Darcy said that charges had been openly made on this floor of bargain and corruption against the Speaker, as well as of having disposed of a vote which did not belong to him (Mr. Callicot), but to five thousand good and true and loyal democrats of Kings county. His collection (Mr. Leslie) might regard this as perfectly biameless on the part of Mr. Callicot but while he (Mr. Leslie) might, perhaps, obtain a good place on some committee, it was very certain that Mr. Callicot would never again be supported by the good and true and homest democrates of Kings county.

At the instigation of the republicans, Mr. Percuta opposed the preamble and resolution arrigady.

Atter further debate, pending the question, the House adjourned until eleven o'clock to morrow morning.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN LOUISIANA. A Sharp Contest on the Bayon Teche.

CAPTURE OF A NUMBER OF REBELS Death of Lieutenant Commander Thos.

Mckean Buchanan. SKETCH OF HISSERVICES

&c.,

We learn by passengers from Berwick yesterday that an engagement took place yesterday between General Weitzel's forces and the rebels. At the time the train left it was reported that the Unionists had killed six and captured forty of the robels. Heavy camonading was heard afterwards, which indicated that the gunboats

We also received yesterday the following despatch from Berwick's Bay, by which it will be seen that our navy

has lost another efficient officer

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DELITA.

Figure of Ear Jan. 15, 18sd.

I have just learned the particulars of an arisin of serious importance, which took is see yesterday. Farly in the day Commander Richanian went in the Teche with the Calpean, mail the same to the obstructions planted in the channel by the rebels. At this point, unlikelyly, the gain boat got aground. Commander librohamm, homover, it said, went forward some ordinance and was what through the head from one of the ripe total near. A main mannel whiteheast, also belonging to the Calpean, was killed at the same time. Colonia Thomas, or the hightly verment, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to change they not which resulted in the capture or that y rebols and the dispersion of the rest. I have been total that

SERTCH OF THE TECHE BAYOU. The Teche (pronounced tesh) is a bayou of Louisians, and commences in St. Laudry parish, a few miles from Opelousar, and after flowing in a muthematerity direction in a very tortuous course of about two hendred mileeastern extremity of Lake Chettonschen. The chief town on its banks are St. Murtimeville and Frankin. is bordered by fortile prairies and plains, in which enture ascend this bayou for a distance of nearly two numbed miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

THE DEATH OF COMMANDER BUCHANAN.

(From the New Orleans Doins, Jan. 16.) We are called upon to moura the death of Limitemann Thomas McKean Buchanan, commander of the gunbout Calboun, who was shot through the head, on heard of his aground before the obstructions near the entrance of the othe, and while he was forward, endeavoring to foot her, he was shot by some Southern count from a ride pix, closel Thomas, of the Eighth Vermont, arouged hos death by a promot assuult of the pits and the capture the devile. Ligatement Bucherson was noble sailor. He was conrageous and generous, and manhood liked him. He won high tittee while on the lew London, and we think that we bestow no less than just praise when we say the many has lost one of its sons. He was a nephew of the rabel naval Commedica Buchanan and a connection of ex-President Buchanan but in name only was belike them.

Notice is hereby given that the funeral of the late Lieutenant Communder Thomas McKean Bocksons, United States Navy, will take place from Christ church, Canal atreet, to-day (Friday), the 16th of January | oerwhose to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. Officers of the army and navy and civilians are respectfully invited to

SERTCH OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS M'E.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas Mckean Suchanan, re-ported killed at Teche Hayon, was comparatively a young man, having entered the Naval Academy as a carlet on the let of October, 1851. He was a nature and ontone of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed to the service. In the Navai-Register for 1855, his name stands at the head of the list of members of the first class of acting midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy. to the sloop Constellation (twenty two game), Captain Boll Breeze's squadron, in January, 1858, he returned from the amazon, and on the 4th of November, falls, was promoted to master, and ordered to the about it Marys gaged in the Pacific, in Fing Officer J. C. Long a squarter namey, and attached in the steam sleep Mississippi for der the new act the subject of our sketch became at the end of 1861, one of the Bentroopt commenders - a new

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

THE ALABAMA REPORTED OFF GALVESTON

A Short and Sharp Naval Engagement.

The Union Gurboat Hatteras Sunk by an Unknown Rebel Cruiser.

Some of Her Crew Picked Up by the Sciota.

Strength of the Rebel Works at Galveston, &c.,

We are indebted to Captain Wier, of the stoom trans ort Mary A. Boardman, for some important nows.

The Mary A. Beardman lett New Orleans on the 14th and, but touched at Key West. The day she left there ort, the 20th inst., the Northern Light arrived the rom New Orleans, sa reads for New York, with the New Orleans Delta of the 16th inst. on beard. Capta kindly furnished as with a copy of that paper

The Delta publishes the following letter, convoying in telligence that a vessel, name set to be the Alabama 1250 will the United States mentions Hostician, and make here it that the robel vessel in question was the 200. He think t was a vessel from Mobile. Here is the letter :-

ONE GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jun. 13, 1863. Of the first Galveston discreter you know all a The stells occupy this city with a strong force of 5,000 or 7 (et) men. The city is well fortified with batteries all

On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the haro'clock. A heavy fire was soon after heard and the pursuet. The firing covered before these vessels reached ight next day capt. Lowry, of the Sciota, picked up a lighterns. They reported that at seven o'clock on Son. which looked like the Abstrance. She was hailed by Captain towner Smithre " Capt. Boke said, Beave to-I will send con of an inving been peaced up. Just as this boat shoved ras Hoth wearch then engaged in floree combat, running ahead of the heat; but soon after—may about twenty minutes the officer in the bost my the Batterss stop cidently erippied. Then there was foud cheering on board

The Brooklyn and Feista crossed all night, and next fathoms of water. Some of her boats were picked up, which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatterns was a purchased iron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a mue of war, having no powers of ouderance. Her bat-tery consisted of three small rided gons, and four short therty-two pounders. The rebel had heavy guns—sixty-eight-pounders by the sound. Opiniona differ as to who

The rams and fortifications at Colvecton are formidable The flatteras was a side-wheel steamer and mounted

The rebet steamer thus enguest and encosed to have been the Alabama may possibly have been the Oreto frees Mobile. She was at that port at the last accounts rendy or sea, under the command, we believe, of Captain John Newland Manit, formerly of the United States Navy. Sho

It is also surmised that the craiser may have been the Harriet Lane I but we have no account of her extre

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Doings of the Free Labor Associations-Their Opposition to Governor Stanty and Mr. Piggott-The North Carolin Expeditions-Spirited Skirmish and De-

reas of the Rebels, &c.

Newmens, N. C. Jan. 12

Victoriess M. vives, Jan. 21 wheret, light and Beunfort counties have present

so-operation of Prendent Lincoln, notwithstanting the persistent opposition of Governor Stanty to the move

The invocament is rapidly galving alrength and already

Hon, C. If. Peater, the brilliant and aloguma charging of the trop labor North Cambria movement, was sirene specially by the bond of the Falth Mousedispitts:

following resolutions have nerry adopted by the

The following is among the resolutions adopted as the 15th list, by the Carteret County Free Labor Assects

Dr. Jan. M. Divin. Americant Surgeon of the Ninth New leracy Votes terry, fine been appointed that Surgeon here.

perant. No mail had then left for the hearth for two The main expedition, of which so much an income

and not started, but a land force was went forward on the torday, the lish instant, toward the radicus, which enentered one Dimensed three knutred rands at Politicas ville, deore them from the town, and took permanents The general health of the troops is of client.

Refease of Mr. Deming. Be borning who was arrested for endowning General floreside a sales to the Northern select tributed for the sales of the Sorthern select tributed. He to see to the care